

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the paragraph from page 10, line 20 to page 11, line 18 as follows.

(Currently Amended) As a colorant, any conventionally known dye or pigment can be used. Examples of dyes and pigments usable as the colorant include carbon black, ~~Nigrosine~~ nigrosine dyes, iron black, ~~Naphthol Yellow~~ NAPHTHOL YELLOW S, ~~Hansa Yellow~~ HANSA YELLOW (10G, 5G and G), cadmium yellow, yellow iron oxide, loess, chrome yellow, ~~Titan Yellow~~ TITAN YELLOW, polyazo yellow, ~~Oil Yellow~~ OIL YELLOW, ~~Hansa Yellow~~ HANSA YELLOW (GR, A, RN and R), ~~Pigment Yellow~~ PIGMENT YELLOW L, ~~Benzidine Yellow~~ BENZIDINE YELLOW (G and GR), ~~Permanent Yellow~~ PERMANENT YELLOW (NCG), ~~Vulean Fast Yellow~~ VULCAN FAST YELLOW (5G and R), ~~Tartrazine Lake~~ TARTRAZINE LAKE, ~~Quinoline Yellow Lake~~ QUINOLINE YELLOW LAKE, ~~Anthracene Yellow~~ ANTHRACENE YELLOW BGL, isoindolinone yellow, red iron oxide, red lead, orange lead, cadmium red, cadmium mercury red, antimony orange, ~~Permanet Red~~ PERMANET RED 4R, ~~Para-Red~~ PARA RED, ~~Fire-Red~~ FIRE RED, p-chloro-o-nitro aniline red, ~~Lithol Fast Scarlet~~ LITHOL FAST SCARLET G, ~~Brilliant Fast Scarlet~~ BRILLIANT FAST SCARLET, ~~Brilliant Carmine~~ BRILLIANT CARMINE BS, ~~Permanent Red~~ PERMANENT RED (F2R, F4R, FRL, FRLL and F4RH), ~~Fast Scarlet~~ FAST SCARLET VD, ~~Vulkan Fast Rubine~~ VULKAN FAST RUBINE B, ~~Brilliant Scarlet~~ BRILLIANT SCARLET G, ~~Lithol Rubine~~ LITHOL RUBINE GX, ~~Permanent Red~~ PERMANENT RED F5R, ~~Brilliant Carmine~~ BRILLIANT CARMINE 6B, ~~Pigment Scarlet~~ PIGMENT SCARLET 3B, ~~Bordeaux~~ BORDEAUX 5B, ~~Toluidine Maroon~~ TOLUIDINE MAROON, ~~Permanent Bordeaux~~ PERMANENT BORDEAUX F2K, ~~Helio Bordeaux~~ HELIO BORDEAUX BL, ~~Bordeaux~~ BORDEAUX 10B, ~~BON MAROON LIGHT~~ Maroon-Light, ~~BON MAROON MEDIUM~~ Maroon-Medium, ~~Eosine Lake~~ EOSINE LAKE, ~~Rhodamine Lake~~ RHODAMINE LAKE B,

~~Rhodamine Lake~~ RHODAMINE LAKE Y, ~~Alizarine Lake~~ ALIZARINE LAKE, ~~Thioindigo red~~ THIOINDIGO RED B, ~~Thioindigo Maroon~~ THIOINDIGO MAROON, ~~Oil Red~~ OIL RED, quinacridone red, ~~Pyrazolone Red~~ PYRAZOLONE RED, polyazo red, ~~Chrome Vermilion~~ CHROME VERMILION, ~~Benzidine Orange~~ BENZIDINE ORANGE, perynone orange, ~~Oil Orange~~ OIL ORANGE, cobalt blue, cerulean blue, ~~Alkali Blue Lake~~ ALKALI BLUE LAKE, ~~Peacock Blue Lake~~ PEACOCK BLUE LAKE, ~~Victoria Blue lake~~ VICTORIA BLUE LAKE, metal-free ~~Phthalocyanine Blue~~ PTHALOCYANINE BLUE, ~~Phthalocyanine Blue~~ PTHALOCYANINE BLUE, ~~Fast Sky Blue~~ FAST SKY BLUE, ~~Indanthrene Blue~~ INDANTHRENE BLUE (RS, BC), indigo, ultramarine, prussian blue, ~~Anthraquinone Blue~~ ANTHRAQUINONE BLUE, ~~Fast Violet~~ FAST VIOLET B, ~~Methyl Violet Lake~~ METHYL VIOLET LAKE, cobalt violet, manganese violet, dioxane violet, ~~Anthraquinone Violet~~ ANTHRAQUINONE VIOLET, ~~Chrome Green~~ CHROME GREEN, zinc green, chromium oxide, viridian, emerald green, ~~Pigment Green~~ PIGMENT GREEN B, ~~Naphthol Green~~ NAPHTHOL GREEN B, ~~Green Gold~~ GREEN GOLD, ~~Acid Green Lake~~ ACID GREEN LAKE, ~~Malachite Green Lake~~ MALACHITE GREEN LAKE, ~~Phthalocyanine Green~~ PTHALOCYANINE GREEN, ~~Anthraquinone Green~~ ANTHRAQUINONE GREEN, titanium oxide, zinc oxide, lithopone, and a mixture thereof.

Amend the paragraph at page 20, lines 6-26 as follows.

(Currently Amended) 0.5 Part of hydrophobic silica (R972 manufactured by Nippon Aerosil Co.) and 0.3 part of hydrophobic titania (STT-30A manufactured by Titan Kogyo K.K.) as external additives were mixed with 100 parts of each of the thus obtained toners. 3 Parts of each toner was mixed with 97 parts of a carrier obtained by coating spherical ferrite particles having an average diameter of 50 μm with a silicon resin, thereby obtaining two-component developers of yellow, magenta, cyan and black. The developers were charged in

a commercially available electrophotographic copying machine (~~Image~~ IMAGIO MF2700, manufactured by Ricoh, ~~Company~~: Company, Ltd.) and 99 copies were continuously produced. When evaluation was conducted, good quality images without image deterioration had been produced on all the 99 sheets. Printing was also conducted under conditions of 30°C and 80% RH. No image deterioration was observed. Papers on each of which a single color image of yellow, magenta, cyan and black were printed were interposed between vinyl chloride mats and allowed to stand for 8 hours at 50°C under a load of 1 kg. The toners did not adhere to the vinyl chloride mats.

Amend the paragraph on page 25 as follows.

(Currently Amended) Table 2

Test Results

	Test (1)	Test (2)	Test (3)	Test (4)	Test (5)	Test (6)	Appar- atus
Example 1	B	B	B	B	A	A	Test machine
Example 2	B	A	A	A	A	A	Preter <u>PRETER</u> 550
Example 3	B	B	B	B	A	A	MF 2700
Example 4	A	B	C	C	C	A	Preter <u>PRETER</u> 550
Example 5	B	B	B	B	A	C	Preter <u>PRETER</u> 550
Comp. Ex. 1	D	B	A	A	A	A	Test machine
Comp. Ex. 2	A	D	E	E	D	A	Preter <u>PRETER</u> 550
Comp. Ex. 3	B	B	B	B	A	E	Preter <u>PRETER</u> 550
Comp. Ex. 4	A	E	A	A	A	A	MF 2700
Comp. Ex. 5	A	A	E	E	A	A	MF 2700

Remarks:

Test (1): background fogging

Test (2): image uniformity

Test (3): aggregates

Test (4): image void (white spot)

Test (5): adhesion to vinyl chloride

Test (6): environmental fluctuation resistance